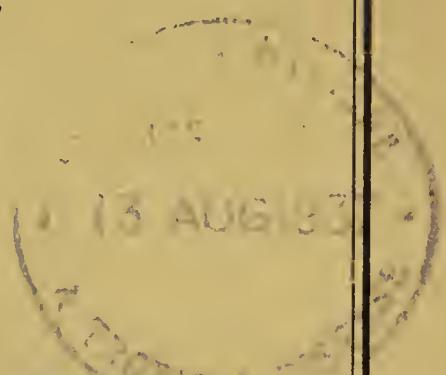


Kent  
Borough of Margate



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1936

ON THE

## Health of Margate

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Work

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BY THE

Medical Officer of Health:

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

AND THE

Meteorological Report

---

MARGATE :

W. J. PARRETT, LTD.

---

1937





Borough of Margate

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE YEAR 1936**



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# BOROUGH OF MARGATE

## Mayor :

ALDERMAN WILLIAM ROBERT NOBLE

## Health Committee :

ALDERMAN	PETTMAN	COUNCILLOR GILES
	(Chairman)	„ GRAVES
„	LININGTON	„ LESTER
„	SCOTT	(Deputy Chairman)
COUNCILLOR	COBB	PERKINS
„	CURTIS	„ SAUNDERS
„	DIXON	„ WALKER
		F.R.C.S.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Borough Meteorologist :*

GEORGE L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

JOHN RATTRAY, M.R.San.Inst.

### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors :*

E. RIDSDALE, F.S.I.A.  
E. BRAZIER, A.R.S.I.  
L. E. KING, A.R.S.I.

### *Health Visitors :*

MISS E. GREEN, C.M.B.  
MISS J. H. DAVIES, S.R.N. (part-time).

### *Clerks :*

Chief Clerk—L. R. HUTCHINSON.  
F. COOPER. MISS M. E. BURKE. E. A. PRICE.

### *Disinfecto r :*

C. J. EPPS.

*Town Clerk ... ... ... PETER T. GROVE, LL.B.*

*Borough Surveyor ... W. L. ARMSTRONG, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.*

*Waterworks Engineer and Manager*

N. J. PUGH, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E.

*Public Analyst ... ERNEST M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., Canterbury*

*Meteorological Observer ... ... CAPTAIN J. E. TURNER*





**To his Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Margate.**

GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the vital statistics and work of the Health Department for the year 1936.

The health of the whole town during the year has been good and there are only a few special matters upon which to comment.

The opening of the new Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic marked a great step forward in the provision of Health Services for the town, and a very successful year of work has been carried out in this building for the School Medical Service as well as for the Infant Welfare Centre.

The Birth Rate is the highest for some years, but the Death Rate shows a small increase on last year.

The incidence of Infectious Disease was considerably below the average for the whole country and fewer cases were notified than were notified during 1935.

During the year a survey was carried out under the Housing Act to ascertain the extent of overcrowding in the Borough and details of this are given in the Report.

The Meteorological Report once again indicates that the climatic conditions of Margate are favourable, and can stand comparison with other English seaside resorts.

I thank the staff of the Public Health Department for their unfailing interest and energy in the work, and also my fellow Officials for their co-operation.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Members of the Health Committee for their support accorded me during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

July, 1937.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

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Area (acres), 7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore).

Population (1936), 39,900.

Number of inhabited houses (1931), 9,502.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1936), approximately 10,370.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 9,437.

Rateable value, £531,085.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £2,212 17s. 1d.

### **EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.**

Live Births :—Legitimate—Male, 218 ; female, 209 ; total, 427.

Illegitimate—Male, 18 ; female, 21 ; total, 39.

Stillbirths :—Legitimate—Male, 4 ; female, 3 ; total, 7.

Illegitimate—Male, nil ; female, nil ; total, nil.

Rate per 1,000 total births, 14.8.

Deaths : Male, 226 ; female, 261 ; total, 487.

Birth Rate (R.G.), 11.8 per 1,000.

Death Rate (R.G.), 12.2 per 1,000.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis, 2 ; from other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 53.8 ; illegitimate, 76.9 ; total, 55.8.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 2.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 2.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age), nil.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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### AREA.

Excluding Foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz., 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935, when the increased areas were respectively :—

					acres
1877	...	...	...	...	955
1894	...	...	...	..	1,549
1913	...	...	...	..	2,463
1935	...	...	...	...	7,895

(including 963 acres foreshore)

On the 1st April, 1935, the Borough was enlarged by the inclusion in it of Westgate, Birchington and other parts of the Isle of Thanet Rural District which were adjacent to the Borough boundary.

### POPULATION.

The population of the enlarged Borough is estimated at 39,900. This is the Residential mid-year population, but an accurate figure will not be available until the next census.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

## CLIMATE, SOIL, Etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England. Reference to the table at the end of the Report shows that the rainfall is the lowest in England among the principal health resorts. These figures are of some significance at the present time when a concerted effort is being made to develop seaside towns as winter resorts.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The town is both residential and a seaside and pleasure resort. The areas known as Westbrook and Palm Bay are rapidly developing and are ideal for permanent residence. Westgate and Birchington are both residential and health resorts and the former has a large number of excellent boys' preparatory and girls' schools. The sea front is eight miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

The Corporation lease the Medical Baths, where all forms of Physio-therapy are obtainable.

## RECREATION GROUNDS.

There are excellent facilities for games and recreation in the parks and open spaces which comprise 422 acres, the following being the largest areas :—

	acres
Public Open Space, north of Royal Esplanade...	18.80
Westcliff Gardens, Open Space (No. 1 Bowling Green, No. 1 Putting Green, and No. 4 Hard Tennis Courts) ... ... ...	2.58
Garlinge Public Playing Fields (Football and Cricket) ... ... ... ...	24.49
Tivoli Park, Public Open Space (Cricket Pitch, Football Pitch, No. 1 Bowling Green, No. 1 Putting Green, and No. 6 Hard Tennis Court) ... ... ... ...	18.78
Hartsdown ... ... ... ...	39.0
Public Open Space, Fort Green and Winter Gardens ... ... ... ...	3.70

Dane Park, Public Open Space (No. 3 Grass Tennis Courts, No. 1 Bowling Green, No. 2 Hard Tennis Courts and No. 1 Cricket Pitch) ... ... ... ... ... ...	25.00
Public and Open Space, Oval and Queen's Promenades (including Oval and Queen's Bandstand arenas and Queen's Lawns) ...	12.86
Public Open Spaces, Hodge's Flagstaff (including No. 6 Hard Tennis Courts, No. 1 Bowling Green, No. 2 Putting Green, and Koh-i-Noor Grounds) ... ... ...	4.68
Public Open Space from Sackett's Gap to Borough Boundary at Kingsgate (including Golf Approach Course of 8 acres) ... ...	58.50
Public Open Space on Cliffs West of Minnis Bay Café ... ... ... ... ...	8.60
Putting Green and Grounds to Café, Minnis Bay	3.19
Public Open Space on Cliffs, Grenham Bay, Birchington ... ... ... ... ...	16.70
Public Open Space and Gardens on Cliffs, Sea Road, Westgate ... ... ... ...	5.60
Public Recreation Ground, rear of Tower House Convent, Westgate ... ... ... ...	4.48

### BIRTH RATE.

The number of births registered during the year was 473 (240 males and 233 females), and of this total 7 were stillbirths (4 males and 3 females). There were 39 illegitimate births (18 males and 21 females).

The total birth rate is 11.8 per 1,000 and the rate of illegitimate births 0.97 per 1,000 estimated population.

The notification of births is well carried out in the town, and the following figures show by whom notification was made :—

No. of births by Municipal Midwives ... ...	236
„ „ „ Private Midwives ... ...	105
„ „ „ Practitioners ... ... ...	90
No. of births not notified ... ... ...	21

The above figures show an increase of 53 births on the figures for last year.

## DEATH RATE.

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 487 (226 males and 261 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 12.2 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death were :—

Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	91
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	101
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	42
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	21
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	29

## MALIGNANT DISEASE.

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

The importance of early diagnosis of this condition cannot be stressed too often. If treatment for malignant disease is undertaken very early the chances of cure are very good, but if, as often happens, the patient allows the disease to get too far advanced before seeking medical advice, operation cannot bring about a cure.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 15 were males and 11 were females. Of these 3 females were illegitimate. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 55.8 per 1,000 live births, and the mortality amongst illegitimate children is 76.9 per 1,000 live births. Although the figure is higher than it has been for some years it compares favourably with the Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales, which is 59.

The work of the Health Visitors, Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics must play a large part in reducing the infantile mortality rate, which twenty-one years ago was 124 per 1,000. This striking reduction in infantile mortality must be largely due to the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics, which have improved the knowledge of infant feeding and care.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1926	14.4	11.0	44
1927	14.2	12.8	54
1928	12.6	10.9	37
1929	14.2	13.0	46
1930	12.1	11.0	34
1931	11.3	11.7	45
1932	10.4	11.7	49
1933	11.4	12.4	48
1934	10.9	13.4	47
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56

**Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in or beyond the District.**

CIVILIANS ONLY.

	Causes of Death.				Males.	Females
1	Typhoid Fever, etc.	...	...	...	1	—
2	Measles	...	...	...	1	1
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
6	Influenza	...	...	...	2	—
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	13	8
10	Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	3	—
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabés dorsalis	...	...	...	1	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	40	51
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	5	4
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	21	21
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	40	61
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	10	11
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	7
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	12	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	4	2
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—
23	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	—	—
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	2	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	2
26	Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	...	...	...	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	5	7
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	6	7
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	2
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	10	6
32	Senility	...	...	...	11	18
33	Suicide	...	...	...	4	4
34	Other Violence	...	...	...	6	14
35	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	21	18
36	Causes ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	—	1
All Causes					226	261
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)						
	Small-Pox	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year					15	11
		{ Total			15	8
		{ Legitimate			—	3
Live Births					236	230
		{ Total			218	209
		{ Legitimate			18	21
Still Births					4	3
		{ Total			4	3
		{ Legitimate			—	—
Population					39,900	

**Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-Rates and Case-Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.**

England and Wales, London, 122 Great Towns and 143 Smaller Towns.  
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	122 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	MARGATE
Rates per 1,000 Population					
<b>Births :—</b>					
Live	14·8	14·9	15·0	13·6	11·67
Still	0·61	0·67	0·64	0·53	0·17
Notifications :—					
<b>Deaths :—</b>					
All Causes	12·1	12·3	11·5	12·5	12·2
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·02
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·14	0·05
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·06	0·05
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·00
Influenza	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·05
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·39	0·52	0·70
Maternal Mortality :—					
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66	56
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5·9	8·2	3·4	14·4	0·00
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·40	Not available			4·29
Others	2·41				0·00
Total	3·81				4·29
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)					
<b>Maternal Mortality :—</b>					
Puerperal Sepsis	1·34	Not available			4·22
Others	2·31				0·00
Total	3·65				4·22
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever	3·27	3·46	2·80	3·03	8·45
Puerperal Pyrexia	9·64	9·52	7·57	11·15	10·57

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### (1) STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department, with the exception of Miss Davies, who is also part-time School Nurse, are all whole-time officials, and consist of the following :—

Medical Officer of Health	GEORGE L. BROCKLEHURST,
School Medical Officer	M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
Borough Meteorologist	L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Physician in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics	MARJORIE F. S. WYNNE, M.B., B.Ch., B.O.A.Dub., F.R.C.S.I.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	*JOHN RATTRAY, M.R.S.I.
Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	
Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	
Inspector under Merchandise Marks Act	
Additional Sanitary In- spectors	*E. RIDSDALE, F.S.I.A. *J. W. BROMLEY, A.R.S.I. (Resigned 10-10-36)
	L. C. CORLETT, M.S.I.A. (Resigned 14-4-36)
	*E. BRAZIER, A.R.S.I. (Since 1-6-36)
	*L. E. KING, A.R.S.I. (Since 1-1-37)
Health Visitors	Miss E. GREEN, C.M.B.
	Miss J. H. DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certs. R.S.I. : Sanitary Inspector, Health Visitor, School Nurse, Maternity and Child Welfare Worker and School Teachers' Hygiene
Chief Clerk	L. R. HUTCHINSON
Clerks	F. COOPER
	Miss M. E. BURKE
	E. A. PRICE
Disinfector	C. J. EPPS

\*Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

## (2) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are three Nursing Associations in the district, one each for Margate, Westgate and Birchington. That for Westgate is affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association and has the service of one nurse, while in Margate the work is carried out by a voluntary Association, which provides three nurses.

All these nurses do most valuable work and are available for any patient who is recommended by the Doctor in attendance. No payment is made by the Local Authority.

No special provision is made for the nursing of cases of infectious disease.

## (3) MIDWIVES.

There are four midwives practising in the town, two being employed by the Corporation, one working in connection with a Nursing Home and one who is also District Nurse. The work of the Municipal Midwives, as in former years, is largely amongst the poorer families, thus their work is of very great value in the town.

No. of cases attended by Municipal Midwives during 1936	...    ...    ...    ...    ...	236
No. of cases attended by Private Midwives during the same period	...    ...    ...	105

Patients pay a minimum of One Guinea, and this fee is increased for those patients who can afford to pay more.

## (4) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Kent County Council at Maidstone carry out pathological and bacteriological work, which is used extensively by the Corporation and by the medical practitioners in the town.

Nature of Examination.	Results.		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Examination of Diphtheria Swabs	4	220	224
Widal reaction in cases of suspected Typhoid Fever	5	9	14
Sputum examination for Tubercl Bacilli	31	142	173
Totals	40	371	411

In addition to the above a total of 83 examinations of Fæces, Urine and Blood were carried out in connection with suspected cases of food poisoning.

Examinations of Ice Cream, Swimming Bath Water and Milk were also undertaken at the Kent County Council Laboratory during the year.

The chemical analyses of specimens are carried out by Mr. E. M. Hawkins, of Canterbury, who is the Public Analyst for the Corporation.

#### (5) LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

##### List of Bye-Laws, Regulations, Local Acts and Adoptive Acts in force in the Borough of Margate.

	Date of Operation or Confirmation.
New Streets and Buildings (L.G.A., 1933) ... ... ... ...	22nd April, 1937.
*Nuisance in connection with Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 26) ...	11th January, 1900.
*Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, rubbish and the keeping of animals (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44)	17th December, 1900.
*Removal of House Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44) ... ... ...	10th August, 1900.
Slaughter Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 169) ... ... ... ...	1st October, 1930.
*Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 80) ... ... ... ...	6th June, 1901.
*Management of Mortuary (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 141) ... ... ...	12th February, 1898.
*Decent Conduct of Persons using Public Conveniences (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 20) ... ... ...	23rd September, 1899.
*Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, s. 9 (2)) ... ...	30th January, 1901.
*Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 113) ... ... ... ...	21st April, 1921.

*Regulations for the removal to Hospital of persons brought within the Borough by any ship or boat who are infected with a dangerous infectious disease (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 125) ... ... ... ...	22nd June, 1906.
*Provision of means of escape from fire in certain factories and workshops (F. and W. Act, 1901, s. 15) ...	24th May, 1911.
Margate Extension and Improvement Act, 1877 ... ... ... ...	6th August, 1877.
Margate Corporation Act, 1900 ...	6th August, 1900.
Margate Corporation Water Act, 1902 .	8th August, 1902.
Margate Corporation Act, 1908 ...	1st August, 1908.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ... ... ... ... .	2nd March, 1891.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part II., III., IV., V.) ...	2nd March, 1891.
Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st July, 1894.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Parts IV., V., VIII., IX., X., and certain sections of Parts II., III., and VII.) ... ...	9th October, 1908.
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	16th November, 1908.
Public Libraries Act, 1919 ... ...	15th February, 1923.
Margate Corporation Act, 1926 ...	4th August, 1926.
Public Health Acts, 1925 (Parts II., III., IV., V.) ... ... ...	1st May, 1926.
Houses Let in Lodgings (Housing Act, 1925, s. 6) ... ... ... ...	13th April, 1928.
Nursing Homes (Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, s. 4) ... ...	15th October, 1928.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ... ...	9th November, 1930.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 ...	1st January, 1934.

\*Bye-laws marked thus are no longer in operation by virtue of the Provisions of the County of Kent Review Order, 1935, Clause 79 (2). New Bye-laws, where required, are under consideration.

## (6) HOSPITALS.

### (a) Infectious Disease.

The Fever Hospital is situated at Haine, about two miles from Margate, and is provided conjointly by the Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs Authorities. There is now accommodation for about 93 patients. The Nursing Staff consists of one Matron, one Assistant Matron, 5 Sisters, 2 Assistant Nurses and 12 Probationers. The Nursing Staff is increased temporarily when necessary.

Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Typhus or allied diseases are admitted, and also cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

### (b) Small-Pox.

A Small-Pox Hospital is situated on a separate site adjoining the above, and is capable of accommodating 16 patients. It is a corrugated iron building and is provided for Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs, and is managed by the Joint Hospital Board. The Medical Officer of the Isolation Hospital attends patients.

### (c) Tuberculosis.

The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital has accommodation for 266 patients, and the Victoria Home for 54. Both these institutions provide treatment for surgical tuberculosis.

### (d) General.

In the Margate and District General Hospital, St. Peter's Road, Margate, which was officially opened by Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught on the 3rd July, 1930, Margate justly prides itself in possessing one of the finest modern hospitals in the country. There is accommodation for 100 patients and the building is complete with all departments, containing under one roof Medical, Surgical and Children's Wards, X-Ray, Ophthalmic and Out-Patients' Department. A special feature of the new Hospital is the provision of Private Wards, containing one, two or three beds, which have been well patronised by both residents and visitors. During the past year 955 operations were performed by the Surgical Staff, the in-patients in public wards numbered 1,481, in-patients in private wards 190, and there were 9,868 attendances by out-patients.

The general hospital needs of the town, and in fact of the whole district, are adequately met by the Margate General Hospital, and the valuable work done by the hospital is fully appreciated by the inhabitants.

#### (7) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Nursing Homes (Registration) Act came into force on the 1st July, 1928, and provides for the registration of all Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes within the Borough. Exemptions may, however, be granted to Homes or Institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

The requirements of the said Act were duly advertised in the local Press, and bye-laws were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the 15th October, 1928.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body of persons constituted by special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

Number of applications for registration during the year 1936	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Homes registered during the year ...	...					3
Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of appeals against such orders	...	...				Nil.
Number of applications for exemption from registration granted	...	...	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year there were fifteen Nursing Homes on the register.

#### (8)

There is no institution in the town for unmarried mothers, but patients requiring a temporary Home can sometimes be accommodated at Ramsgate.

#### (9) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Joint Hospital Board provides a Motor Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases there are three ambulance stations, in Margate, Westgate and Birchington respectively. The ambulance for Margate is provided by the

Margate Ambulance Corps, a voluntary body which does most useful work in the town. The ambulances for Westgate and Birchington are each in charge of a Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

#### (10) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

##### (a) Infant Welfare Centres.

The new Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic, situated in College Road, Margate, was opened on the 2nd January, 1936.

The building was designed to serve the dual purpose of (a) an Infant Welfare Centre, and (b) School Clinic.

##### **Accommodation.**

Main Hall, 48ft. x 26ft. x 17ft. to highest part of barrel ceiling, capable of seating 200 persons. Lighting, ventilation and heating exceptionally good.

Two Large Rooms, each 20ft. x 20ft. x 10ft. high, with a southern aspect, available for various purposes in connection with Infant Welfare and Clinical Treatment.

Dental Wing, comprising surgery, 20ft. x 12ft., and recovery room, 15ft. x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Rooms for Medical Officer, Nurses and Clerical Staff.

Kitchen and Dispensary conveniently situated for service to main hall via a service-hatch fitment.

Heating Chamber in basement in lower part of site.

Adequate Sanitary Conveniences.

Pram Verandahs on north and south of main building, and a large detached Pram Shelter giving protection from the north-east winds and providing accommodation in all for some 100 prams.

##### **Cost.**

The building, although solidly constructed and well finished and fitted, has been erected at a cost of well under one shilling per foot cube, which is a very low cost for a building of this type. The Contract Amount was £4,387.

The Centre is open every Tuesday and Thursday at 2.30 p.m. The Health Visitor attends every afternoon, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, at 2.30 p.m., to see special cases.

Welfare Centres are also held weekly at St. Saviour's Hall, Westgate-on-Sea (Monday at 2.30 p.m.), and at Church House, Birchington (Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.).

The following are particulars of the work done at the Centres during the year :—

Total attendances of Mothers ... ... ...	7,930
Total attendances of Babies ... ... ...	8,510
No. of Mothers on the Books ... ... ...	665
Consultations by the Medical Officer of Health	1,006
No. of Babies weighed ... ... ...	6,740

(b) **Ante-Natal Clinics.**

The Margate Clinic is held at the New Welfare Centre every Wednesday from 2 to 5 p.m.

At Birchington the Clinic is held at Church House on the first Thursday in every month.

The Municipal Midwives attend the Ante-Natal Clinic at the New Centre, and the Health Visitor at the Clinic at Birchington.

Dr. Marjorie Wynne is appointed to act as Physician in charge of the Clinics, and the following are the particulars of the work done :—

No. of Mothers who attended for the first time	249
Total number of attendances ... ... ...	832
No. of Consultations by the Doctor ... ...	227

(c) **Minor Ailment Clinic.**

At New Building, College Road, open daily at 9 a.m.

(d) **Dental Clinic.**

At New Building, eleven sessions weekly.

(e) **Ophthalmic Clinic.**

Weekly at New Building.

(f) **Orthopædic Clinic.**

There is a joint Orthopædic Clinic for the District, which is held at the Wesleyan Methodist Church Rooms, York Street, Broadstairs, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month at 11.30 a.m.

**(g) Venereal Disease Clinic.**

Situated at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, is provided by the Kent County Council, and is open every Saturday from 3.30 to 5 p.m. for women, and from 5 to 6.30 p.m. for men.

**(h) Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

This is also situated at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, and is provided by the Kent County Council. This Dispensary is open every Friday at 2 p.m.

**(11) MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

No special arrangements have been made for the investigation of Maternal Deaths. With regard to Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, the Medical Officer of Health personally makes enquiries in all such cases.

**(12) HEALTH VISITING.**

The Infant Welfare Centre is open daily except Saturday and Sunday, and the Medical Officer of Health attends on Thursdays for consultations.

Miss Green devotes the whole of her time to Welfare Work, together with the visitation of cases under Infant Life Protection Act, and Miss Davies devotes half her time to this work. All notified births are visited and the children kept under observation, and expectant mothers are visited as far as possible.

No. of visits to Babies and Children under five

years of age amounting to	...	...	4,635
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**(13) CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

The Health Visitors carry out the duties of observation and supervision of children under nine years of age who are maintained "for reward" under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908. The homes are visited regularly and kept under observation.

At the end of the year there were 41 persons registered as receiving infants for reward, and a total of 70 children. There were 2 deaths during the year. No legal proceedings were taken.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the Wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or working class area confined to any one Ward.

### **SMALL-POX.**

No cases of small-pox occurred during the year. The Public Vaccinators have kindly supplied me with the following figures :—

(a) Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	97
(b) Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	5

It will be seen that compared with the number of births, viz. 473, only 20.5 per cent. were vaccinated.

### **SCARLET FEVER.**

There were 97 cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 of which occurred in Institutions and 42 amongst Elementary School children. This was a decrease on the numbers of the previous year, and at no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. It is very satisfactory to note that there were only three "return cases" during the year.

### **DIPHTHERIA.**

There were 22 cases of Diphtheria notified. This is a considerable decrease on the number for the previous year. Six of these cases occurred in Institutions and 8 amongst Elementary School children. No deaths occurred from this disease during the year.

All the children at the Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children have been immunised against the disease, and all entrants will be similarly dealt with. There should therefore be no more outbreaks of Diphtheria at the School.

### **ENTERIC FEVER.**

There were 7 cases of Enteric Fever, 2 of which were fatal. All these cases were admitted to Haine Hospital, and no origin of infection was discovered.

### **ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **POLIOMYELITIS.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

Five cases were notified during the year. All these cases were treated at Hospitals, one of which proved fatal.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified during the year and treated in Hospital. One case proved fatal.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified during the year. This case was nursed at home.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis will be found among the tables in another part of this report.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited, as far as time will permit, by the School Nurses and myself, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc. Contacts are excluded from school according to the regulations prescribed by the Board of Education.

A Cleansing Station is situated in the Town Yard, adjoining the Disinfecting Station, and is available for the disinfecting and cleansing of verminous persons and their belongings.

An outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred at an Hotel in August. The outbreak was due to *B. Aertrycke* and 77 people were affected. Although many of the cases were seriously ill no deaths occurred and the patients eventually made a complete recovery.

Extensive investigations were carried out to determine the food which caused the illness and also to ascertain the origin of the infection itself. No conclusive evidence was found, and this outbreak merely emphasises the difficulty of tracing the outbreak of cases of food poisoning and the necessity of extreme care in the preparation and storage of all food.

## Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1936.

DISEASE	Total cases notified *	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.*
Small Pox .. ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ...	97	89	—
Diphtheria .. ... ...	22	22	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	7	7	1
Puerperal Fever ... ...	4	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	5	1
Pneumonia ... ... ...	10	—	21
Other diseases generally notified :—			
Erysipelas ... ... ...	19	6	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary ... ... ...	71	—	21
Non-pulmonary ... ...	27	—	3
Other diseases notifiable locally :—			

\*For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.				
	Notified.	Treated.									
		At Home.	In Hospital.								
	1	1	—	1	—	—	—				

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 .. .	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	—
5 ... ...	—	3	10	6	1	—	—	—
15 .. .	7	11	1	—	2	2	—	—
25 ... ...	7	14	—	2	1	3	—	—
35 ... ...	8	4	—	—	4	1	1	—
45 ... ...	5	6	1	—	1	1	—	—
55 ... ...	3	2	—	—	3	1	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	30	41	14	13	13	8	3	—

Of the total 24 deaths from Tuberculosis 6 cases were not notified.

## Deaths from Infectious Diseases occurring during 1936.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (includ- ing Paratyphoid)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Non- Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1936 in the Margate District.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	1	3	2	4	45	22	9	5	2
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	3	3	—
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—											2	12
Pulmonary	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	8
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	12	16
Non-Pulmonary	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	1

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER.

The Margate Water Supply is obtained from deep wells and adits in the chalk hills near Wingham, in Kent, and situate half-way between Canterbury on the west and Sandwich on the east.

The water is a typical chalk water of a very high standard of bacteriological purity.

The watershed is very extensive, and the yield obtainable will meet the increasing demands of the large area supplied for many years to come.

The pumping plant at present consists of three sets of steam driven main pumping engines, together with two sets of clutch driven high level pumps, and one independent steam driven high level pump. New electrically operated pumping plant has now been installed in a new engine house at Wingham, to provide for future requirements.

The pumping mains from Wingham Pumping Station to Margate consist of an eighteen inch diameter cast iron main about fourteen miles in length, and a twenty inch diameter cast iron main about six miles in length. The latter was laid down in 1934 at a cost of about £40,000, and forms part of a scheme to provide duplicate mains from the Pumping Station to Margate. The scheme will be completed when required to meet the growing demands of this area.

Storage is provided by two service reservoirs, of one million and five million gallons capacity respectively. The latter was constructed in 1935 at a cost of £27,000.

At the present time work is proceeding on the extension of the western adit which supplies the Well at Wingham, and it is estimated that this will provide a sufficient yield for at least another thirty years.

It will thus be observed that the Council is fully alive to the requirements of the town and the outlying area of supply, and it is reasonable to say that Margate possesses a Waterworks undertaking of the first rank, and certainly no town of its size could be better provided for.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
OF A SAMPLE OF MARGATE WATER.

Taken from a tap off the main supply at St. John's Road Yard on the 10th November, 1936.

No. of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C. in three days	...     ...     ...     ...     ...	2
No of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C. : In 1 day		1
	In 2 days	1
Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth, after 2 days' incubation at 37° C.	...     ...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	...     ...     ...     ...	Absent in 100 c.c.
Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B.Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes)	...     ...     ...     ...	Absent in 100 c.c.

## REMARKS.

This is a clear and bright water of the highest degree of bacterial purity. It is a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) JOHN F. BEALE.

For Drs. Beale and Suckling.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION  
OF A SAMPLE OF WESTGATE-ON-SEA WATER.

Taken from a tap off the main supply at 90, Linksfield Road,  
Westgate-on-Sea, on the 20th April, 1937.

No. of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 20° C. in 3 days	1
No. of Colonies per cubic centimetre of water growing upon Agar at 37° C. in 2 days	1
Smallest quantity of water containing the Bacillus Coli	... ... ... ... Absent in 100 c.c.

**REMARKS.**

This is a very good water.

(Signed) LOUIS L. GRIFFITHS,  
Pathologist, Sessions House, Maidstone.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

A new sewerage pumping station has been provided adjacent to the existing one at King Street.

This station houses an electrically driven automatically controlled stereophagus pump, with a capacity of 2,250 gallons per minute, the sewage being delivered into a newly constructed intercepting sewer.

Further, in order to bring the existing sewerage scheme up to present day standards so far as capacity is concerned, a complete scheme of duplication of the existing main sewers is in course of preparation.

This scheme will include a new sea outfall of 42 inches in diameter, and 600 yards long, discharging into deep sea.

The present outfall is 30 inches in diameter.

The proposed new tank sewer would have a capacity of about two million gallons.

The present tank sewer has a capacity of half-a-million gallons.

Large main or trunk sewers are proposed, as is also a new electrically driven pumping plant at the Sea Outfall Works.

The estimate for these works approximates £200,000.

It is to be distinctly understood that this work is to be carried out in instalments, as and when required, and covers a period of thirty years ahead.

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on the separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on the separate system, the effluent being treated at disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea.

In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

A new scheme was prepared for increasing the storage accommodation and capacity of the main sewer, and was the subject of a Public Inquiry by the Ministry of Health on November 11th last.

Certain amendments and improvements to the proposals have been suggested and a revised scheme is about to be submitted for the Ministry's approval. This scheme comprises a new sea outfall 42in. diameter at Foreness Point, a new storage culvert 12ft. 6in. by 10ft., and a new main sewer from Foreness Point to the old Borough boundary. This scheme makes provision for draining an area of 2,700 acres when completely developed, and should suffice for the main sewerage of Margate and Westgate for the next 30 years.

It is proposed at present to construct the outfall, storage chamber, and main sewer, from Foreness Point to Newgate Gap, thus obviating the necessity of a storm overflow at Newgate Gap.

Improved pumping and screening plant will also be installed at Foreness Point in an extension of the existing pumping station.

The first instalment of the work is estimated to cost £93,500.

At the present time Margate is well provided for in the shape of tributary sewers, also sewage pumping plant, but owing to the fact that rainfall is the dominating factor in all combined drainage systems, and further, that every road made is finished in a water-proof manner, it will be readily understood that provision has to be made for heavy rainfalls, and that sewer works have to be designed to cope with varying flows, *i.e.*, from the ordinary dry weather flow of the sewage proper (which is only a small fraction of the maximum flow) to abnormal storms.

For the purpose of facilitating the cleansing of gullies, a mechanical gully emptier has been purchased.

#### **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to the varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuations.

House to house collection is made twice a week in the Summer and although part of the town has had two collections per week throughout the year, it is intended in the Winter to make the once weekly collection uniform for the whole of the Borough, as a careful study of the amounts collected and cost of the collecting show that in the Winter a twice weekly collection is expensive and unnecessary.

Large establishments, such as the principal hotels, are cleared during the season at least four times a week, and in many cases a daily collection is made.

Trade refuse is collected separately, in order to cause as little interference as possible with the times set out for collection of house refuse, as it is not unusual to remove a whole vehicle load of trade refuse from one shop.

Trade refuse is collected and disposed of free of charge.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesmen, and a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

Part of the refuse is burnt at the Corporation's Refuse Destructor situate on the extreme southerly side of the Borough, but the greater portion is now disposed of by controlled tipping.

Waste paper is also being salvaged and sold, thus reducing very considerably the bulk of refuse to be tipped or burnt.

Heavy metal articles are received at the Destructor, where a charged of 1s. 8d. per load is made to cover the cost of cutting up and disposal.

Large tins and other incombustible materials are sorted out and suitably disposed of, the tins being baled ready for transport to a smelting works.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with, a weighbridge has now been installed at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resultant costs, bearing in mind the lengths of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicates that the work is effected in economic fashion.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The water carriage system has been universal in the Borough for many years. The majority of the pans are of wash-down principle. With regard to the added area there are 95 houses with pail closets and 6 with privies. These are mostly in the scattered part of the district, and where possible this closet accommodation will be converted into the water carriage system when drainage is available.

## BATHS.

The Public Baths are situated in Victoria Road. The accommodation consists of 24 slipper baths for men and 23 for women.

The Baths are open daily during the winter months :— Thursday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Sundays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; and during the summer months :—Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. ; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Baths have been of great service during the summer, especially to seasonal workers and visitors where the number of baths in private houses is inadequate, but the demand for baths during the autumn and winter months has not been up to the estimated amount.

The number of persons who have availed themselves of the Baths during the year was as follows :—

Women	Adults	...	...	6,481	
	Children	...	...	665	7,146
Men	Adults	...	...	10,353	
	Children	...	...	151	10,504
					_____
	Total	...	...	...	17,650
					_____

The Corporation Medical Baths have a complete installation of modern Turkish, Russian and Hydro Electric Baths, and give practically every form of bath or electrical treatment hitherto only obtainable at the recognised Spas.

These Baths are available to the public throughout the year.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The information contained in this part of the Report has been prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### No. of Inspections carried out during the Year.

No. of Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts	...	2,325
No. of Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	...	1,544
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	53
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	...	222
Bakehouses	...	79
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	291
Slaughter Houses	...	2,688
Offensive Trades	...	38
Ice Cream Premises	...	67
Stables	...	136
Premises with regard to Rats	...	326
Courts, Back Roads, etc.	...	220

Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shops and Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	399
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	128
Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	111
No. of Visits <i>re</i> Notifiable and Non-Notifiable Diseases						213
Other Inspections and Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,018
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	10,892	
Total Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,772	

### NOTICES SERVED.

No. of Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	612
No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect to matters requiring attention under the Public Health Acts, etc.					1,376
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	116

### DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

#### Houses.

Improved	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bedding cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	44
Vermin eradicated	...	...	...	...	...	123
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rooms illegally used for sleeping purposes abolished						9
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	72
Plaster on walls or ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	116
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	91
Sash frames repaired and cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	51
Kitchen ranges or coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Rain-water pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	61
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	41
Waste pipes trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	53
Yards paved with cement concrete	...	...	...	...	...	40
Yard paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	37
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	141
Nuisance abated from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water services renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Dilapidated sheds demolished	...	...	...	...	...	13

#### Dustbins.

No. provided on service of preliminary notices	...	...	439
No. provided on service of statutory notices	...	...	33

**Drainage.**

No. of smoke tests applied to drains ... ...	100
No. of water tests applied to new drains ... ...	109
No. of houses completely re-drained ... ...	13
No. of houses where drainage was partly reconstructed	23
No. of houses where defective drains were repaired	32
New inspection chambers built ... ... ...	46
New gullies fixed ... ... ...	51
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed...	43
Drains unstopped and cleansed ... ...	102
Cesspools abolished ... ... ...	13

**Water Closets.**

Reconstructed or repaired ... ... ...	37
New water closets erected ... ... ...	10
Washdown W.C. pans provided ... ... ...	85
New cisterns fixed ... ... ...	43
Cisterns repaired and put in order ... ... ...	53
Flush pipes fixed or renewed ... ... ...	36
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed ... ... ...	28
W.C.'s in communication with scullery, altered ...	5

**Houses Let in Lodgings.**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ... ...	7
Sanitary defects remedied ... ... ...	8
Miscellaneous ... ... ...	6

**Bakehouses.**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ... ...	9
Miscellaneous ... ... ...	4

**Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Cleansed and limewashed ... ... ...	12
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed ... ... ...	17
Sanitary accommodation provided ... ... ...	2
Miscellaneous ... ... ...	4

**Restaurants.**

Kitchens cleansed and limewashed ... ...	13
Sanitary defects remedied ... ... ...	11
Insanity underground kitchens discontinued ...	2
W.C.'s in direct communication with kitchens, altered	2

**Shops and Other Food Stores.**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	15
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4
Separate sanitary accommodation provided				...	3
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...		5
Exemption certificates <i>re</i> sanitary accommodation...					1

**Ice Cream Premises.**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3
Improved	...	...	...	...	1

**Offensive Trades.**

FISH FRIERS.	Cleansed and limewashed			...	2
	Premises improved	...	...	...	1
	Bins provided	...	...	...	5

**Cowsheds.**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	25
Altered and improved	...	...	...	...	3

**Dairies and Milkshops.**

Defects remedied under Milk and Dairies' Order	...				6
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	3

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

Insanitary tents and vans removed	...	...	...	...	5
Additional sanitary accommodation provided				...	1
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	1

**Stables.**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	10
Manure pits provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	15
Insanitary stables demolished	...	...	...	...	2

**Slaughter Houses.**

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	48
Improved	...	...	...	...	2
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	14

**Cinemas, etc.**

Sanitary accommodation cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	1

**Licensed Premises.**

Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	3
Urinals cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	3
New sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	2

**Smoke Nuisance.**

Abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
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**Rats Act.**

Premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	97
Lands treated	...	...	...	...	...	80

**Merchandise Marks Act**

...	...	...	...	...
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40

**Miscellaneous**

...	...	...	...	...
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31

**DISINFECTION.**

Total No. of infected houses disinfected	...	...	222
Total No. of infected rooms disinfected	...	...	331
No. of houses disinfected after Consumption	...	...	47
No. of rooms disinfected after Consumption	...	...	108
No. of articles disinfected :—			

65 Beds

401 Mattresses

547 Sheets

782 Pillows

195 Bolsters

677 Blankets

47 Cushions

330 Miscellaneous

39 Bundles of Clothes

Making a total of 3,083.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of unsound food dealt with during the year 1936 :—

DESCRIPTION.	DISEASE.	WEIGHT IN LBS.
<b>Unsound Meat.</b>		
1 Beasts Carcase ..	Generalized Tuberculosis	798
6 Beasts' Head and Tongues ..	Localized Tuberculosis	176
13 Beasts' Offal ..	Localized Tuberculosis	227
8 Beasts' Livers ..	Abscesses ...	124
8 Beasts' Livers ..	Flukes ...	136
3 Beasts' Tongues ..	Abscesses ...	21
2 Calves' Carcasses ..	Generalized Tuberculosis	362
6 Pigs' Carcasses ..	Generalized Tuberculosis	767
2 Pigs' Carcasses ..	Inflammation ...	178
55 Pigs' Heads ..	Localized Tuberculosis	546
15 Pigs' Livers ..	Cirrhosis ...	65
15 Pigs' Offal ..	Localized Tuberculosis	128
1 Lamb Carcase ..	Unsound ...	25
<b>Unsound Fish</b>		
Hake ... ..	Unsound ...	21
Kippers ... ..	," ...	70
Shrimps ... ..	," ...	150
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>		
Imported Beef ..	," ...	213
Corned Beef ...	," ...	18
24 Rabbits ...	," ...	48
2 Ducks... ..	," ...	8½
Gherkius ..	," ...	343
Total weight		4,424½ lbs.

Total weight of Unsound Food :—1 ton 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 0½ lb.

Total animals killed during 1936 :—Oxen, 307 ; Sheep, 2,085 ; Pigs, 6,719 ; Lambs, 2,400 ; Calves, 587.

## FOODS AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 140 samples of various Foods and Drugs were obtained and submitted to your Public Analyst, Mr. E. M. Hawkins, at Canterbury.

Description and numbers of samples :—

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total.
Arrowroot ...	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Ointment ...	—	1	1	—	1
Brawn ...	—	1	—	1	1
Butter ...	—	5	—	5	5
Baking Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Candied Peel ...	—	1	—	1	1
Castor Oil ...	—	1	1	—	1
Chicken & Ham Roll	—	1	—	1	1
Cocoa ...	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee ...	—	2	2	—	2
Cream ...	—	4	—	4	4
Cream (Tinned) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Cream of Tartar ...	—	1	—	—	1
Currants ...	—	1	—	1	1
Custard Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Flour ...	—	2	2	—	2
Flour (Self-Raising)	—	2	2	—	2
Ginger Beer ...	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine ...	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger ...	—	1	1	—	1
Gregory Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Honey ...	—	2	2	—	2
Ice Cream Powder...	—	1	1	—	1
Jam ...	2	—	1	1	2
Lard ...	—	2	—	2	2
Lemonade ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lime Juice ...	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine ...	—	5	—	5	5
Medicine ...	—	4	—	4	4
Milk ...	3	50	—	53	53
Milk (Condensed) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Milk (Dried) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Mineral Water ...	—	1	1	—	1
Oatmeal ...	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil ...	—	2	2	—	2
Peas (Tinned) ...	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper ...	—	2	2	—	2
Raisins ...	—	1	—	1	1
Rice ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sago ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sardines ...	—	3	3	—	3
Sausage ...	2	4	—	6	6
Sausage Meat ...	—	2	—	2	2
Shredded Suet ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sultanas ...	—	1	—	1	1
Sweets ...	—	1	—	1	1
Tea ...	—	3	3	—	3
Tomatoes (Tinned)	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar ...	—	2	—	2	2
Zinc Ointment ...	—	1	1	—	1
<b>Totals ...</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>91</b>
					<b>140</b>

It will be seen from the above statement that 133 samples were reported to be genuine and 7 adulterated, which gives a percentage of 5.0 of adulteration.

The composition of the samples of Milk are given in the following table :—

NO. OF SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE RESULTS.		PURCHASED DURING THE MONTH OF:
	MILK FAT.	NON-FATTY SOLIDS.	
7	4.48	8.82	JANUARY
8	4.05	9.28	
9	3.58	9.14	
10	3.45	9.14	
17	4.32	9.20	FEBRUARY
18	3.20	9.05	
19	3.88	8.79	
20	3.58	8.86	
27	3.35	8.86	MARCH
28	3.82	8.91	
29	3.62	8.86	
30	3.90	9.14	
37	3.25	8.57	APRIL
38	2.72	8.81	
39	3.02	8.79	
40	3.20	8.80	
41	3.32	9.05	MAY
42	3.02	8.89	
51	3.32	8.84	
52	2.97	8.66	
53	3.88	8.99	JUNE
54	3.15	8.84	
55	3.70	8.78	
56	4.12	9.01	
57	3.48	8.96	JULY
58	2.78	8.65	
65	3.15	8.49	
66	3.32	8.66	
67	3.10	8.78	Average
68	3.03	9.01	
			Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids
			<b>3.89</b> <b>9.09</b>
			<b>3.74</b> <b>8.97</b>
			<b>3.67</b> <b>8.94</b>
			<b>3.09</b> <b>8.82</b>
			<b>3.33</b> <b>8.83</b>
			<b>3.52</b> <b>8.85</b>
			<b>3.15</b> <b>8.73</b>

NO OF SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE RESULT.		PURCHASED DURING THE MONTH OF
	MILK FAT.	NON-FATTY SOLIDS.	
79	3·38	8·84	AUGUST
80	3·60	8·76	
81	3·50	8·75	
82	3·52	8·54	
83	3·48	8·86	
84	3·55	8·92	
89	3·15	8·79	
90	3·45	8·83	
91	3·10	8·81	
92	2·81	8·79	
94	3·05	8·77	
99	3·38	8·93	SEPTEMBER
100	3·80	8·82	Average
101	3·52	8·91	Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids
102	3·65	8·97	<b>3·59</b> <b>8·91</b>
103	3·25	8·94	OCTOBER
104	3·82	8·65	Average
105	3·20	8·93	Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids
106	3·68	8·93	<b>3·49</b> <b>8·86</b>
119	3·75	8·99	NOVEMBER
120	3·02	8·97	Average
121	4·02	9·04	Milk Fat Non-Fatty Solids
122	3·60	8·76	<b>3·60</b> <b>8·94</b>
	<b>3·45</b>	<b>8·87</b>	

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES  
REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.**

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
38	Milk	9% Deficient in Fat	Two samples taken from Farm and found to be genuine. Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk
58	Milk	7% Deficient in Fat	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk
92	Milk	6% Deficient in Fat	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk
97	Sausage	Preservative not declared	Proceedings taken. Case dismissed on payment of costs
98	Sausage	Contained Boric Acid	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £1
118	Strawberry Jam	Contained a preservative	Formal sample taken No. 124
124	Strawberry Jam	Contained a preservative	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

During the year the following legal proceedings were taken :—

Case under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, for selling sausages containing a preservative, viz., Boric Acid. Vendor fined £1.

Case under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations for selling sausages containing a preservative, viz., Sulphur di-oxide, which was not declared. Case dismissed on payment of costs.

**TABLE I.  
Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	163	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	219	3	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	47	5	—
Total ... ...	429	11	—

TABLE II.

## Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	24	24	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	8	7	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	1	—
Total ... ...	36	35	1	—

## REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year	Number
Bakers ... ...	7
Blacksmiths ... ...	7
Blindmakers ... ...	1
Bootmakers ... ...	26
Builders ... ...	25
Cabinet Makers ... ...	5
Coach Builders ... ...	2
Cycle Repairers ... ...	9
Harness Makers ... ...	1
Ironmongers ... ...	1
Laundries ... ...	3
Motor Engineers and Garages ... ...	37
Picture Framers ... ...	2
Photographers ... ...	6
Printers ... ...	1
Plumbers ... ...	9
Tailors ... ...	14
Upholsterers ... ...	7
Miscellaneous ... ...	24
	187

**TABLE "A."**

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1936 :—

	No.	Tonnage.	No. Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of Vessels on which defects were reme'd'd	No. of Vessels reported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease abd.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign :							
Steamers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor*	...	21	1886	—	7	—	—
Sailing	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	...	21	1886	—	7	—	—
Coastwise :							
Steamer	...	31	6559	—	8	—	—
Motor*	...	43	7209	—	10	—	—
Sailing	...	28	3304	—	6	1	1
Lighters	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise		102	17072	—	24	1	1
Total Foreign and Coastwise		123	18958	—	31	1	1

\* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steam.

**TABLE "B."****II.—Character of Trade of Port.**

- (a) Passenger traffic during the year :—Limited to short coastal trips during summer only.
- (b) Cargo Traffic :—The vessels entering the Port consist of barges or small steamers, which carry cargo, chiefly of coal, granite and building materials. There is no food, with the exception of potatoes, brought into the Port.
- (c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive :—Belgium.

**III.—Source of Water Supply.**

Water is obtainable from hydrants of the Margate Corporation. No water boats are in use.

#### IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

1. Declarations of Health are obtained by the Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise.
2. Customs Officers board all vessels.
3. None of the vessels have wireless.
4. Mooring Stations.
  - (a) Under Article 10 (1) Mooring Station within the Harbour. The vessels normal place of mooring, loading or discharge subject to the vessel being effectively shored off from the quay and so moored as to prevent any contact with other vessels.
  - (b) Outside the Harbour. This cannot be satisfactorily established at Margate. Should one become necessary it will be dealt with as a special case under Article 10 (i.) second paragraph.
5. Standing exemption from the provisions of Article 14 has been granted by the Medical Officer in respect of ships with infectious diseases other than Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever and Small-pox on board, and ships otherwise clean arriving from ports in areas listed under Article 11.
6. No action had to be taken with regard to Article 16.
7. (a) No premises or waiting rooms are available.  
 (b) Facilities for cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings exist at the Corporation Cleansing Station. Fumigation of ships would be carried out by the Corporation.  
 (c) No premises are available for persons requiring temporary accommodation for the purposes of the Regulations.  
 (d) The Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the Borough are available.  
 (e) The ambulance facilities for the Borough are available.  
 (f) Contacts would be kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

8. The bacteriological or pathological examination of rats would be carried out by the County Council at their laboratory.
9. Bacteriological and pathological examinations would also be carried out by the County Council.
10. Posters are exhibited in the public lavatories giving directions as to how to obtain treatment of Venereal Diseases.
11. No arrangements are made for the interment of the dead.

**TABLE "C."**

There were no cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels during 1936.

**TABLE "D."**

There were no cases of Infectious Disease occurring on vessels during the voyage which had been disposed of prior to arrival.

**V.—Measures against Rodents.**

When the presence of rats is suspected, action is taken by the Harbour Authorities.

**TABLES "E," "F" & "G."**

Nil.

**VI.—Hygiene of Crew's Spaces.**

During the year 31 vessels were inspected, viz., 7 Foreign and 24 Coastwise. One defect was found and remedied before leaving.

**VII.—Food Inspection.**

- (i.) There is no food, with the exception of potatoes, brought into the Port.
- (ii.) There are no shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Borough.
- (iii.) No samples of Food were examined.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There are 12 Houses-let-in-Lodgings on the register. These are regularly inspected, and various defects have been remedied.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 12 Fish Friers and 1 Marine Store Dealer within the district.

The Fried Fish Shops have been regularly inspected, and 1 premises has been considerably improved. The premises are all kept up to a good standard of cleanliness.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There are several grounds in the added area which are used for camping purposes during the summer months. One of these sites contained over 160 campers. These grounds have been kept in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition.

There is also some promiscuous camping, chiefly by persons with cars and small tents, who camp on waste ground without permission and stay only a few days. Complaints were received from occupiers of houses in the vicinity regarding this practice.

The Committee consider that some further control is necessary over these camping sites when the Public Health Act, 1936, becomes operative.

### UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

A considerable number of underground rooms are used for sleeping during the summer months, but it was not necessary to take action where underground rooms were habitually used for sleeping purposes.

During the year Closing Orders were made against 4 basement rooms.

### OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING REPORT.

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 395 inspections were carried out and 177 lands and premises were treated by the Sanitary Staff by gassing, trapping and ferreting.

## **STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE.**

During the year 1,021 inspections were carried out to see that premises were provided with proper dustbins and 472 receptacles were provided as a result of notices being served for the provision of the same.

A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time has been given to effect an improvement in the type of dustbin used in the town. There is a certain amount of neglect by occupiers of premises in this respect, baths, boxes and fruit baskets being used as supplementary receptacles, which are not only an eyesore, but detrimental to the appearance of the streets and a source of complaint in the summer.

## **THEATRES, CINEMAS, Etc.**

The places of entertainment are visited from time to time and these, on the whole, have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## **MORTUARY.**

The Mortuary in Dane Road consists of a receiving room, waiting room and post mortem room.

During the year 29 bodies were placed in the building.

## **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

There are now 12 slaughter houses within the district, four are registered and eight licensed.

There is a slaughter house situated at the Refuse Destructor which is used for the slaughter of animals under the Tuberculosis Order.

Regular visits are made by the Inspectors when killing is in progress and carcases are inspected as far as possible. A great deal of time is given to this work owing to the slaughter houses being situated in different parts of the town, and as slaughtering is carried out about five days in the week this results in every slaughter house being visited once or twice daily.

## **SHOPS.**

The Health Department is responsible for the administration of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

The standard of lighting, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in the district is fairly satisfactory.

During the year the ventilation in three shops has been improved and one shop was provided with heating. Additional sanitary accommodation was provided in one shop and in another case a certificate of exemption was granted where alternative accommodation was available.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

Two informal notices were served for the abatement of smoke nuisances during the year, and in both cases these notices were complied with.

### **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There are two swimming baths and one swimming pool where water is pumped from the sea. They are in private occupation but are open to the general public.

In one case it was necessary to draw attention to the condition of one of the swimming baths and an improvement has now been effected.

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

During the year 123 houses were treated, viz., 117 private houses and 16 Corporation houses, and 236 mattresses or beds which were affected with vermin were destroyed. The number of houses specified as 123 does not imply that all parts of the houses were affected, as in most cases there was vermin in only one or two rooms in each house.

A considerable amount of time is devoted by the Sanitary Staff to this work, especially during the summer months. Liquid spraying and gaseous fumigants have been used, but where possible the method employed is to remove woodwork and flame with a blow-lamp, also all furniture is treated with the blow-lamp and bedding removed to the Disinfecting Station or destroyed.

### **SCHOOLS.**

The Elementary Schools are situated in open and healthy surroundings. The classrooms are well lighted and ventilated and adequately warmed, and for the most part are provided with suitable desks, blackboards, etc. Sufficient lavatory basins and towels are provided in all Schools, with a copious supply of water for washing.

All Schools are now provided with drinking fountains in the School playgrounds. These are now considered an essential part of the equipment of a School building.

When the re-organisation programme is carried out all districts of the Borough will be provided with modern hygienic school buildings.

### **HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.**

#### **1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—**

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts ... ... ... ... ...	2308
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3028
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling Houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ... ... ...	1073
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1544
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ...	26
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ... ... ...	445

#### **2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ...	404
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#### **3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23, Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ...	7
---	---

(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners ... ... ... ... ...		7
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		Nil.
 B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... ... ... ...		66
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By Owners ... ... ... ...		64
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		Nil.
 C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21, Housing Act, 1930 :—		
(1) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ...		7
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ...		16
 D.—Proceedings under Section 20, Housing Act, 1930 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... ... ...		4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... ... ...		Nil.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Eight houses are in course of erection on the site of the old Infant Welfare Centre in St. Peter's Footpath to re-house displaced tenants from the Garlinge Clearance Areas.

A larger number of small houses are now being built by private enterprise which are being occupied by the occupier-owner type with small means.

## OVERCROWDING.

Under the Housing Act, 1936, a survey of the town was carried out with a view to obtaining the total amount of overcrowding amongst working-class dwellings.

The following was the position in the town at the end of the year :—

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	45
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	54
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	259 $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	4
(c) (i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	12
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions :—					

To remedy this overcrowding the Council are erecting 58 houses at Garlinge and 8 at Birchington. Some of these houses will be used for the purpose of re-housing families from the Clearance Areas.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

There are 14 milk producers within the district, 7 of which are "Accredited" producers.

Various alterations have been carried out to the cowsheds and in three cases new dairies have been built in connection with cowsheds. Work is also in progress in two more farms with a view to the production of "Accredited" Milk.

A considerable amount of the milk supply is produced outside the district and one dairy obtains its milk only from "Accredited" producers.

During the summer the local milk supply is augmented by accommodation milk from wholesale dairies.

The large number of registered milk purveyors is accounted for by general shops selling milk in sealed cartons only.

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Registered Farms and Cowsheds in the Borough...	15
No. of Registered Dairy Premises ... ... ...	25
No. of Registered Wholesale Purveyors ... ... ...	13
*No. of Registered Retail Purveyors ... ... ...	161
No. of Registered Purveyors outside the Borough ...	3

\* 107 Purveyors sell Milk in sealed cartons only.

### Designated Milk.

During the year the following licences for the sale of Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, were granted, viz. :—

Seven "Certified," seven "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," two "Pasteurised" and two Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk.

The above included three licences in respect to establishments where Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk was being bottled.

There were no refusals or revocations of licences during the year.

Eighteen samples of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk were taken during the year and also 30 samples of "Accredited" Milk, and in only one case a sample did not comply with the standard.

### MEAT.

The slaughter houses are regularly visited during slaughtering times, and during the summer months this entails a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time being devoted to this work. No less than 2,688 inspections were made during the year.

There is now a considerable quantity of Home Killed meat brought into the town from London.

The Chief Inspector and all the additional Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors.

**ICE CREAM.**

The number of small shops where Ice Cream is made is much smaller, as many of the shops now buy their ice cream from wholesalers where the commodity is manufactured under more satisfactory conditions.

All Ice Cream premises were periodically inspected and attention was drawn to any unsatisfactory conditions.

**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.**

Particulars of samples obtained and action taken with regard to Food and Drugs will be found incorporated in the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Report.

**MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.**

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is appointed the Inspector under the Merchandise Marks Act. Visits have been made to shops and a certain amount of laxity has been experienced in the marking of imported foodstuffs, but in no case has there been any deliberate contravention.

I have received the following Report from the Meteorological  
Observer :

Margate, Kent.

April, 1937.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report relating to the Meteorological Observations at Margate during 1936 :—

The year 1936 was distinguished by a marked deficiency of sunshine amounting to an average of nearly half-an-hour daily. Rainfall was in excess of the average, although only one-fifth of an inch was recorded in May, and less than one inch in both March and April, but the temperature for the year was practically normal. Gales were infrequent, only two being recorded at "observation hour" during the year. Fogs were experienced during April and severe thunderstorms on June 18th, 19th, 20th and 29th, over one inch of rain falling on the 20th and 29th. Snow fell on five days, but there was no record of snow lying at "observation hour." July was the wettest month with 90.7 mm., closely followed by June with 89.9 mm. June had the highest record of sunshine with 241 hours, and January the lowest with 35 hours. The hottest day was on June 21st, with a shade temperature of 81° F. The coldest day was on February 10th, with a shade temperature of 33° F., falling to 26° F. during the night.

The "Deviations from Normal" for the year were as follows :—+ 0.2° F. mean temperature ; + 35 mm. of rain ; and - 0.43 hours of sunshine daily.

A monthly summary of the weather follows :—

JANUARY.—Mild. Rather warm 9th to 15th and 25th to 31st, temperature rising to 56° F. on the 10th. More than the average of wet days but no heavy fall. Cloudy, with less than the normal hours of sunshine. Winds variable, with a decided prevalence of southerly winds of moderate strength except for a gale on the 9th. Sleet on the 18th. No ground frosts. Barometer low.

"Deviations from Normal" :—+ 2.4° F. mean temperature ; + 37 mm. of rain ; and - 0.78 hours of sunshine daily.

FEBRUARY.—Mild during the day but cold nights 4th to 14th, the grass minimum temperature falling below  $30^{\circ}$  F. on each night during that period. No measurable rainfall 4th to 15th. Rather wet 18th to end of month. Winds N. and E. to 16th, then mainly S. and W. to end of month. Fog 5th and 16th. Hail 29th. Ten ground frosts. Barometer low.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— —  $1.5^{\circ}$  F. mean temperature ; + 12 mm. of rain ; and + 0.36 hours of sunshine daily.

MARCH.—Very mild. Shade temperature over  $60^{\circ}$  F. on the 21st, 22nd, 30th and 31st. Rather cold at night 1st to 7th. No snow, hail or frost were recorded during the month. Early morning fog 11th. Lightning seen on 9th. Winds variable, with a predominance of E. and S.E. Less than one inch of rain fell during the month. Barometer low.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :+  $2.6^{\circ}$  F. mean temperature ; — 16 mm. of rain ; and — 0.16 hours of sunshine daily.

APRIL.—Rather cold, with a mean temperature below that of preceding month. Persistent cold N. and N.E. winds 3rd to 18th. Snow 11th and 12th. Hail on the 22nd. Gale 22nd. Fog 28th and 29th. Less than one inch of rain fell during month. No ground frosts. Barometer low.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— —  $2.0^{\circ}$  F. mean temperature ; — 9 mm. of rain ; and — 1.04 hours of sunshine daily.

MAY.—Very dry, with only 5.9 mm. of rain during the month. Lightning observed 5th and 18th. Foggy and warm on the 7th, with a temperature of  $70^{\circ}$  F. Hail 31st. N.E. winds predominating. No ground frosts. Barometer high 27th to 30th, otherwise normal.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— —  $1.3^{\circ}$  F. mean temperature ; — 9 mm. of rain ; — 1.04 hours of sunshine daily.

JUNE.—Fine, apart from thunderstorms 1st, 18th, 19th and 20th, that on the 19th being the most severe with over one inch of rain. Of the total rainfall for the month (89.9 mm.), over 58 mm. were due to the thunderstorms. The sunniest month of the year, with over 240 hours. Winds were light and variable, with S. and E. the most prevalent. Rather warm 17th to 21st, the temperature reaching 81° F. on the 21st, the hottest day of the year.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— + 2.0° F. mean temperature ; + 45 mm. of rain ; and + 0.56 hours of sunshine daily.

JULY.—Dull and wet. The highest monthly rainfall of the year, and in many places the wettest July on record. Nearly 110 hours less sunshine than in 1935. Thunderstorms 10th, 17th and 29th, only that on the 29th being severe. Winds mainly S.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— - 0.6° F. mean temperature ; + 41 mm. of rain ; and - 0.39 hours of sunshine daily.

AUGUST.—Rather dull and deficient in sunshine (over 60 hours less than in 1935), except from the 15th to end of month, when it was warm, dry and sunny. The warmest month of the year, although very little warmer than June and July. No measurable rainfall from the 19th to end of month. Thunderstorms 10th and 11th with heavy rain, two-thirds of the month’s total falling on the 10th. Winds variable, mainly westerly and light.

“ Deviations from Normal ” :— + 0.6° F. mean temperature ; - 17 mm. of rain ; and - 0.36 hours of sunshine daily.

SEPTEMBER.—Warm and dull with very little sunshine, in some places the dullest September on record. Rather warm at first, but cool from the 26th to end of month. Nearly half the month’s rain fell on the 28th. Remainder of month was dry. Thunderstorms with little rain 3rd, 4th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 25th. Winds S. and W. to the 12th, then mainly E. Strong 4th to 7th and 27th to end of month, otherwise light.

"Deviations from Normal": + 0.9° F. mean temperature; + 5 mm. of rain; and - 2.06 hours of sunshine daily.

OCTOBER.—Mainly fair, with no outstanding features. Very dry at beginning of month, becoming less settled from the 25th to end of month. Winds easterly to the 10th, then N.W. and S.W. to end of month. Light except from 17th to 20th and 25th to 28th. Slight hail on the 6th.

"Deviations from Normal": - 1.4° F. mean temperature; - 25 mm. of rain; and + 0.28 hours of sunshine daily.

NOVEMBER.—Rather dull and wet, with temperature normal. Foggy on the 22nd. Gale 18th, lasting all day. This was followed by an unusual rise of the barometer, rising from 29.75 on the 18th to 30.52 on the 20th, remaining high with no rainfall from 19th to 29th. Winds S. and W. to 18th, then easterly to end of month, mainly light.

"Deviations from Normal": + and - 0° F. mean temperature; + 22 mm. of rain; and - 0.95 hours of sunshine daily.

DECEMBER.—Rather mild on the whole, the temperature ranging from 36° F. on the 7th to 56° F. on the 17th. Some fog 13th. Slight snowfall on the 6th. Barometer unusually high, with a reading of 30.63 on the 23rd. Winds W. to 18th, then E. for a few days, then W. to end of month. Light 1st to 6th and 14th to 18th. The year ended dry and sunny.

"Deviations from Normal": - 0.8° F. mean temperature; - 25 mm. of rain; and + 1.12 hours of sunshine daily.

The sunshine records for the year were rather poor, but this deficiency affected all stations in the British Isles to some extent. Margate maintained a good position, recording 36% of possible sunshine compared with 41% in 1935. This figure was not exceeded by any mainland health resort, although in a few cases the readings were slightly higher. The deficiency, compared with previous years, was particularly noticeable in July and August.

The intensive system of recording the Ultra Violet Ray tests was carried out during the season months May to September, and these results were published daily in "The Times." The daily readings were also charted and exhibited to the public in the Weather Kiosk. Good readings were obtained in June, but in July, August, and part of September the readings were below the normal standard.

A separate table gives the hours of bright sunshine at London and some of the principal health resorts. The table gives the monthly readings, total sunshine for the season months (June to September), and the totals for the whole year. The total rainfall for the year and the comparative mean temperature at these resorts are also shown, where available.

The Station was inspected by an Air Ministry Inspector on September 18th, when everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition, and a certificate has been received to that effect.

J. E. TURNER,  
Meteorological Observer.

Margate.

Meteorological Observations, Margate, 1936.

Position of Station, Lat'  $51^{\circ} - 24'$  N. Long'  $1^{\circ} - 24'$  E. Height above M.S.L. 51 feet.

Time of observations, 9 hours G.M.T.

Comparative Table of Hours of Bright Sunshine during 1936 at London and various Health Resorts, also Mean Temperature and Total Rainfall for the Year.



